





Petitioner did not note an appeal from the Court's Order of dismissal. Instead, Petitioner embarked on doomed campaign of filing motions challenging the Court's Order of dismissal. The Court finally disposed of these motions by Order filed October 10, 2007. (Doc. No. 9). Petitioner did not file an appeal from this Order.

On March 27, 2009, Petitioner filed what he termed a "Pro Se Motion for Writ of Error Audita Querela" pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651. Petitioner assured the Court that this motion was not a "Motion Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 2255." (3:99-cr-24, Doc. No. 519, at 1). Unpersuaded by Petitioner's labeling of the motion, on October 15, 2009, the Court entered an Order denying Petitioner's motion and finding that the motion was a basis for filing a successive motion under Section 2255. Petitioner did not note an appeal from this Order.

On June 14, 2012, some three and a half years removed from this Order, Petitioner filed the instant, successive petition under Section 2255. (3:12-cv-375, Doc. No. 1).

## **II. DISCUSSION**

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) provides, in relevant part, that "[a] second or successive motion [under Section 2255] must be certified as provided in section 2244 by a panel of the appropriate court of appeals to contain – (2) a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable." 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h).

To date, Petitioner has filed one Section 2255 Motion which was dismissed as untimely. Petitioner did not appeal. Petitioner then filed what he denominated as a "non Section 2255 motion," calling his motion instead a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651. This effort was rejected by the Court for what it was: an effort to file a successive Section 2255 motion.

Petitioner explains that the instant motion is timely because it was filed within one-year of



the date the United States Supreme Court filed its decision in Depierre v. United States, 131 S.Ct. 2225 (2011), on June 9, 2011. (3:12-cv-375, Doc. No. 1-1 at 2). See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3) (providing a one-year statute of limitation to file a Section 2255 motion from “the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review.”). Petitioner’s argument is without merit.

First, there is no indication that the Supreme Court has made Depierre retroactive to cases on collateral review. See United States v. Crump, 2012 WL 604140, at \*2 (W.D. Va. Feb. 24, 2012) (holding that “*Depierre* is not retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review”); see also United States v. Drew, 2012 WL 2069657, at \*2 (N.D. W. Va. June 8, 2012) (quoting Wilson v. United States, 2011 WL 6308903, at \*3 (W.D. La. Nov. 29, 2011) (“*Depierre* has not been recognized or declared a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision.”). Second, Petitioner has not demonstrated to this Court that he has obtained the necessary authorization from the Fourth Circuit which could allow him to file this second Section 2255 Motion. At this time, Petitioner is barred from filing this successive § 2255 petition and it will therefore be denied and dismissed.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

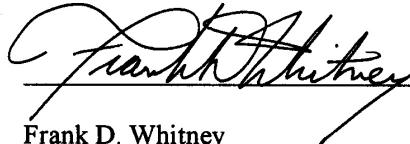
**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that Petitioner’s Section 2255 Motion, (3:12-cv-375, Doc. No. 1), is **DENIED** and **DISMISSED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Cases, this Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability as Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 336-38 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c), a petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims



debatable or wrong); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 474, 484 (2000) (holding that when relief is denied on procedural grounds, a petitioner must establish both that the correctness of the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable, and that the petition states a debatably valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right).

Signed: June 20, 2012

  
Frank D. Whitney  
United States District Judge

